UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/643,175	08/18/2003	Steven E. Millman	YOR920030322US1 (8728-640	3640

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EXAMINER
TUCKER, WESLEY J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2624	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/643,175	MILLMAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Wes Tucker	2624

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>06 February 2007</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-13,15 and 17-20</u> is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) <u>14 and 16</u> is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1.   Applicant's amendment filed February 6th 2007 has been entered and made of record.

2.   Applicant has amended claims 1, 9, 17 and 18. Claims 1-20 remain pending.

3.   Applicant's remarks in view of the newly amended claims have been fully considered. The amendments have necessitated a new rejection as they change the scope of the claims. A new rejection is accordingly presented below. The rejection is necessitated by the amendments and is accordingly made FINAL.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4.   Claims 1-13, 15 and 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Karaki et al.

With regard to claim 1, Karaki discloses a method for improving the legibility of

an application written for a lower pixel density monitor and displayed on a higher pixel

density monitor, wherein the screen resolution of the higher pixel density monitor is set

to a native resolution (column 2, lines 20-40), the method comprising the steps of:

receiving a first input signal from a user, the first input signal comprising a user

request to change the screen resolution (column 7, lines 54-62 and column 11, lines 52-

67 and Fig. 13A);

saving original coordinates of a foreground window in response to the first input

signal (column 8, lines 1-35 and Fig. 13A, elements S220 and S320); and

programmatically changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the

native resolution to a lower resolution in response to the first input signal (column 12,

lines 39-49);

wherein the native resolution is at least 33% greater in pixel density than the

lower resolution (column 9, lines 1-8);

Karaki discloses a resolution switching method and system that changes

resolution in response to a hot key sequence. The system is designed to be able to

toggle back and forth between resolutions (see Fig. 13A) according to what programs

are opens and what resolutions they were designed for. This toggle effect makes it

inherent that the coordinates of a foreground window are stored. As seen in Fig. 11B,

the 640x400 window in toggled from the foreground to the full screen size and when the

hot key is hit it will be toggled back exactly where it was in the high resolution native

screen format, hence the storing of contents in VRAM shown in Fig. 13A.

Karaki discloses a method of switching resolutions and explicitly teaches switching between the resolutions 640x480 and 1024x768. The change in pixel density is much more than 33%.

With regard to claim 2, Karaki discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

receiving a second input signal from a user; and

programmatically changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the lower resolution to the native resolution in response to the second input signal (column 10, lines 25-37 and Fig. 13A);

As disclosed in Karaki, the use of the hot key is intended as a toggle switch to change back and forth between resolutions according to need, therefore it goes both ways. See the decision tree of Fig. 13A.

With regard to claim 3, Karaki discloses the method of claim 1, wherein receiving a first user input signal from a user comprises monitoring a keyboard input queue (Fig. 13A, hot key interrupt).

With regard to claim 4, Karaki discloses the method of claim 3, wherein monitoring a key board input queue comprises:

Determining whether keyboard input queue contains the first input signal; and

Removing the first input signal from the keyboard input queue in response to the first input signal (Fig. 13A, hot key interrupt).

With regard to claim 5, Karaki discloses the method of claim 2, wherein receiving a second input signal from a user comprises the step of monitoring a keyboard input queue (Fig. 13A, hot key interrupt). The keyboard queue will receive the hot key input toggling the resolution in both directions hi to low and lo to hi.

With regard to claim 6, Karaki discloses the method of claim 5, wherein monitoring a keyboard input queue comprises:

Determining whether the keyboard input queue contains the second input signal; and

Removing the first input signal from the keyboard input queue in response to the second input signal (Fig. 13A, S210 and column 10, lines 25-35).

The step of changing the queue here is interpreted as the changing of the value of whether the display is to be changed. Karaki also discloses that the hot keys can be different keys fro each resolution. This would obviously involve removing one hot key signal from the queue whenever the next different hot key is input to the queue.

With regard to claim 7, Karaki discloses hot keys (column 10, lines 25-35).

With regard to claim 8, Karaki discloses a toggle hot key that switches back and

forth between resolutions (column 10, lines 25-35).

With regard to claim 9, Karaki discloses moving the foreground window to a

screen origin in response to the first signal (Figs. 14A and 14B and column 10, lines 1-

10). Here the foreground window of lower resolution is used to fill the whole screen

when the resolution is changed moving the foreground window to the screen origin.

With regard to claim 10, Karaki discloses method of claim 9, further comprising

the steps of:

moving the foreground window to the position specified by the original

coordinates in response to the second signal (Column 10, lines 25-35); and

discarding the original coordinates (Figs. 14A-14C).

Karaki's system is designed to be able to toggle back and forth between

resolutions (see Fig. 13A) according to what programs are opens and what resolutions

they were designed for. This toggle effect makes it inherent that the coordinates of a

foreground window are stored. Thus when the image is switched back from Fig. 14B to

14A to move the window back to its original position. The coordinates are replaced

when the image is moved back. See Fig. 13A.

With regard to claim 11, the discussions of claims 9 and 10 apply. The steps of:

moving a foreground window to a screen origin in response to the first signal; saving

original coordinates of the foreground window in response to the first signal; and storing
a unique identifier of the foreground window is interpreted as maximizing the window to
fill the entire display screen as displayed in Figs. 14A-14B. The positions of the window
are toggled along with resolution. The unique identifier is the stored image data that
allows the window to be toggled back to its original position.

With regard to claim 12, the discussions of claim 9, 10 and 11 apply. The steps
of: moving the foreground window identified by the unique identifier to the position
specified by the original coordinates in response to the second signal; and discarding
the original coordinates and the unique identifier is interpreted as another toggle.

With regard to claim 13, Karaki discloses the method of claim 1, wherein
programmatically changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the native
resolution to a lower resolution in response to the first input signal comprises:
determining if the native resolution is a first resolution; and if the native resolution is the
first resolution, changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the native
resolution to the lower resolution in response to the first input signal (Fig. 13A).
Depending on what resolution is currently on display, when the toggle hot key is
entered, the display resolution is switched to the other resolution display.

With regard to claim 15, Karaki discloses the method of claim 2, wherein

programmatically changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the lower

resolution to the native resolution in response to the second input signal comprises:

determining if the lower resolution is a second resolution; and if the lower resolution is

the second resolution, changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the lower

resolution to the native resolution in response to the second input signal (Fig. 13A).

Depending on what resolution is currently on display, when the toggle hot key is

entered, the display resolution is switched to the other resolution display.

With regard to claims 17 and 18, the discussion of claim 1 applies. The

combination of Karaki discloses both a system and a machine-readable medium having

instructions stored thereon for executing the method (Figs. 4 and 7).

With regard to claim 19, Karaki discloses the method of claim 1, wherein

programmatically changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the native

resolution to a lower resolution in response to the first input signal comprises

programmatically changing the screen resolution without interleaving access by another

process from the native resolution to a lower resolution in response to the first input

signal (Fig. 13A, hot key sequence);

With regard to claim 20, the discussion of claim 19 applies. The hot key is the only user input needed.

Allowable Subject Matter

5.   Claims 14 and 16 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

No found prior art of record teaches or fairly suggests determining difference between three different resolutions and according to comparisons of the two differences, choosing a resolution to switch to.

FINAL REJECTION

6.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new grounds of rejection presented in the Office Action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact Information

7.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from

the examiner should be directed to Wes Tucker whose telephone number is 571-272-

7427. The examiner can normally be reached on 9AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Matt Bella can be reached on 571-272-7778. The fax phone number for the

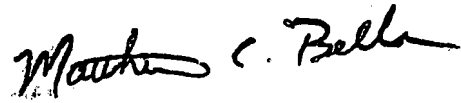organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Wes Tucker

5-24-07

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